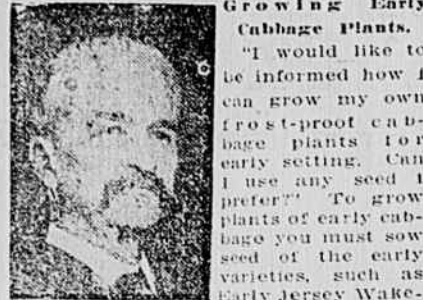


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Tuesday, September 30, 1913.



Growing Early Cabbage Plants.
"I would like to be informed how I can grow my own cabbage plants for early setting. Can I use any seed I prefer? To grow plants of early cabbage you must sow seed of the early varieties, such as Early Jersey Wakefield, or Copenhagen Market cabbage. The later varieties are all apt to run to seed when sown in the fall. The seed should be sown now, during this month, in a good rich bed. Then you can either plant them in early November where they are to stand, or can transplant and protect them for spring setting. To winter them where the cabbages are to be grown the soil must be heavily manured, and furrows run out east and west three feet apart. The plants are set in rows four feet apart, and the plants are covered with a winter protection, setting the plants so that the whole stem is covered, and they stand about fifteen inches apart. They will usually winter fairly well in that way. If you do not want to set in the fall you can transplant the plants into a cold frame, about two or three inches apart all over the bed, and can have a cover of cotton cloth as a winter protection. But the aim must be to keep the plants dormant and not cover so closely as to keep them from growing in winter and get tender."

They should be fully exposed to the open air until the nights are cold enough to run down below twenty degrees. Then put the cloth over them, and open up in the sunshine. If you have glass sashes for the frames you can sow the seed in the frame early in January, and raise about as good plants as from the fall sowing. The plants will be far less apt to run to seed than the fall-sown plants, some of which will always run to seed in spring. I have no difficulty in wintering cabbage plants in the open furrows. But I always grow some in the frames as a substitute if the winter proves too hard for those outside."

Fumigating a Smokehouse.
"We have a smokehouse about sixty years old. Of late the meat gets tainted very soon, and the bugs and worms bore into it constantly. We think they were introduced in some Western meat several years ago when our own meat ran out. How shall we fumigate the house? The meat is completely effective means for fumigating to destroy insects is with hydrocyanic acid gas. But this had better be done by an expert, as the gas is very dangerous to inhale. You can fumigate the house by burning sulphur in it. Make a good fire and get a good bed of coals, and then place an iron pan on the coals containing about a pound of the flowers of sulphur, and burn it completely up with the house entirely closed. But I have always found that it is easy to keep insects out of meat that has been well cured and smoked, by wrapping it in heavy paper, and putting in cotton socks dipped in white wash. Then the insects cannot get at it."

Lettuce, Blackberries and Dewberries.
"How many seed should I sow to make lettuce plants enough for an acre? Can blackberries and dewberries be grown profitably down here? You can see the methods used by the Norfolk gardeners in planting lettuce. They generally plant on elevated beds about six feet wide with alleys between. I always plant on the level. Planted as is the practice around Norfolk, I suppose that it will take \$600 to 1000 plants to set an acre. It is always wise to sow plenty of seed, as that is the cheapest part of the culture. You can get usually one getting 1500 or more plants from an ounce of seed, but to grow plants to set an acre and have a choice of plants, you had better sow a pound of seeds. You can grow blackberries and dewberries as profitably as you can strawberries. The earliest coming in right after the dewberries. Erie and Wilson Early are also good."

The best dewberry is the Lucretia, for its large size is a fine berry, but does not ship well. There are many late-bearing varieties like we have of strawberries. Today, September 13, I ate in my garden blackberries from the Lucretia variety, and red raspberries from the Rogers. During the past week strawberries have been retailing at 15 cents a quart box on our market. These are from the varieties known as Superb, American and Progressive."

Albemarle Pippins.
A West Virginia reader asks where he can buy some Albemarle pippins to store for winter use. Better write to Mr. Walter Whiteley, Crozet, Va., who is secretary of the Virginia Horticultural Society, and lives in the heart of the pippin region, and can give you the addresses of growers there."

Filling Silos.
Fairfax County. "I write to ask if you can give me some information in regard to filling a silo. I have some orange corn and about seven acres ready for the silage. Will be the corn as cut, to what extent should they be allowed to dry out or should they be put in the silo? Would like to have you visit our farm, October 15. I have been reading your articles in The Times-Dispatch, and find a great deal in them that interests me. As the time is short, I have sent a brief reply to our friend by mail, and am hoping you will be able to improve since I have been greatly improved by the work. The best machine for those that cut and crush the corn and send it up to the silo through a pipe used as elevator is a part of a cutter and for carrying the silage to the top of the silo. Where the corn is in the silo some distance, it is a saving of hands to run the cutter during the morning, and in the afternoon let the force turn, to cutting and hauling the corn and setting it in convenient to the cutter for the next morning. This gives each day's cutting time to settle some, and the silo will be better nipped than if it is rushed all the time. Cow peas will make silage, but they are far better made into hay. If you have any, they will make a rather sour silage. I greatly prefer to fill a silo entirely with corn, and cure the peas for hay. I have described my method for doing this. But it may be well for new subscribers to repeat it here."

Cut the peas when the pods begin to ripen, but before any signs of falling of the leaves. Mow till noon, and run a tedder right after the mower to toss up and hasten the wilting of

the hay. Rake into windrows in the afternoon. Next morning turn the windrows, and that afternoon cock the hay into cocks as narrow and tall as will stand. Then as soon as you can take a bunch and wring it, and when you can wring no sap to the twist, put it in the barn and let it alone. If it heats, let it heat, and it will cure all right, but if you go to turning it to cool it you will let in the germs of mold and will have moldy hay."

You can try some in the silo, running it through the machine as fast as cut and hauled, running it alternately corn and peas. But in my opinion you will have better silage with corn alone. If the peas are put in the silo it will be better to let them get to the same mature stage as for hay. I would endeavor to mix the corn and peas all alone rather than make layers of each in the silo."

Pasture for Cows.
Halifax County: "Please tell me what is the best grass to sow on a high land place of eight acres for a pasture for milk cows only. This land is such as will make fifty bushels of corn an acre. I turned under a fair crop of crimson clover in the spring, and now have a good crop of cowpeas on it. I put 600 pounds of Thomas phosphate on it per acre when I put the peas in, and now want to use more phosphate on the land when I turn under the peas. I want to make a pasture for three good milk cows only. It is a gray, close white soil, but of course being under a crop of clover and peas makes it lighter and looser. Whatever you suggest goes with me, and has always proven correct. I wish you could live forever!"

I hope to live forever, my friend, but not in this perfect body, which at times feels the approach of old age. As you intend to turn the peas under, it will be well to add more of the Thomas phosphate, as much, on account of getting more lime in the land as from the phosphate itself. But after what you have already applied I would reduce the amount to 200 pounds of the Thomas phosphate, and add twenty pounds of muriate of potash on land of that character. Break the land very thoroughly and harrow till you get a fine seed bed. Sow a mixture of ten pounds of orchard grass, ten pounds of Randall grass (tall meadow fescue) and five pounds of red top. Then, after sowing the grass seed, sow eight or ten pounds of Alsike clover seed, which will not stay well mixed with the lighter grass seed. Then brush all in with a smoothing harrow. Let the grass get well established before turning the cows on it, and then keep the grass good by an annual top dressing of bone meal, and if weeds show, run the mower over them, and spread the droppings to prevent rank growth. The eight acres should make an abundance of pasture for three cows."

Liming.
"Thanks for your advice about Bermuda grass. Please tell me what is the best time and method of putting lime on stiff bottom land? The lime of the year makes little difference. Lime should be applied after plowing the land, and then harrowed in, so that it will sink through, and affect the whole soil. Lime is best applied when a good amount of vegetation has been turned under. It can be spread with shovels from a wagon, but more uniformly and better with a spreader made for the purpose, something after the style of a wheat drill. Another: Would you recommend lime on land for sowing grass seed, and how much per acre, and whether ground limestone, burnt rock lime or soft lime, and tell where I can buy it to best advantage? Whether you need lime, it will be well to use it before sowing grass. Of shaked burnt lime, either stone or shell, use 1,000 pounds an acre. Of ground rock, use a lot to the ton, and use it. I cannot give business addresses here. Send me addressed and stamped envelope and I will tell you of some lime burners."

Farming in Reality in North Carolina.
Edwards County, N. C.: "I have read your columns in The Times-Dispatch, and have saved them all from the first, pasting them in a book for that purpose. I have more than one large farm, and am building up the land with legumes, and intend to winter feed beef cattle extensively, and at same time get larger crops, without using commercial fertilizers, except phosphate and potash. Would like to be referred to some one for plans by which I can build the most convenient large cattle barns. I shall use silos, and have over 300 acres in clover and vetch, using the Farmington extensively. I shall increase every year till all my land will grow clover well. With the price of labor we must do this and use more labor-saving implements. I have used disk plows for years for diversifying soil of the property, and have broken up the land with tilling machines to break up the land even deeper and turn under clovers, etc. By your advice several years ago I bought a Keger pea thresher, and it has done excellent work, and I could use a Keystone pea harvester, but there were so many ahead of me that I cannot get it in time this season. I shall certainly continue to read your paper, and hope soon to get my head into a high state of cultivation and production." I have been inclined to take so much of the long letter of our friend to show that there is a wave of agricultural improvement sweeping over the Old North State, and is fast putting North Carolina into the front rank of the Southern States in farm development. Edwards County has a reputation that she has the best cotton county in the South, and has shown the figures of it, and now there is a spirit abroad there for diversified farming and stock raising. It is hard to tell where the corn will stop. Virginia must wake up or North Carolina will get so far ahead that she cannot catch up. Now, in regard to cattle barns, I would suggest that you go to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh and look at the barns there, and call on the professor of live stock industry, and he will be very glad to aid you in the matter of planning large cattle barns. You can get good ideas from the college barns and cow stalls. I hope that you will prove on all your farms an object lesson for others to follow in your section, until all will come to realize that the farmer who farms never need to buy an ounce of nitro-gen in a fertilizer, since the feeding of his cottonseed meal and his legume forage and ensilage will furnish him, all the nitrogen that will ever be needed, and that without buying it. We have here one farmer who feeds 375 head of hogs every winter, but he has few butchers, unfortunately, though he makes money at it."

ROYAL NEWLYWEDS SOON TO DIVORCE

King Manuel and His Bride of a Month Are About to Separate.

PRINCESS RECOVERS SLOWLY

German Paper Says Reports Unconfirmed, but Should Not Be Rejected Offhand.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Berlin, September 29.—(Ex-Ang.) Manuel, of Portugal, and his bride of less than a month are on the verge of separating, according to advices received to-day from Munich.

The cause of the estrangement of the royal couple is not given, although numerous rumors, more or less scandalous, have been in circulation since the Princess Augusta Victoria was taken ill on her honeymoon and compelled to enter a Munich hospital for treatment.

Princess Recovers Slowly.
The princess is slowly improving, and is expected to be sufficiently recovered from her illness to leave the hospital in the middle of October, and will then go to the home of her father, Prince William, at Sigmaringen. Manuel will accompany her, returning later to Richmond Park, his home, near London. It is added, however, that there is no prospect of the princess going to England before winter, if then. She is quoted as saying that under no circumstances will she live with Manuel again.

The official statements thus far issued regarding the princess' illness, the attack of influenza from which the princess is said to be suffering, are received with apparent skepticism by even so reputable a paper as Berliner Tagblatt.

Not to Be Rejected Lightly.
Die Post, a newspaper with strongly monarchical and conservative tendencies, says to-night:

"The reports appearing in the different journals that the princess will not return to her husband are not confirmed indeed, but it would be a mistake to reject them offhand as untrue."

Manuel made a public appearance in a box at Caruso's performance at the Munich Court Theatre last night in company with the Queen Regent of Bavaria and the Queen of Naples.

POLICE LOOK FOR SMALL TOWN MAN

Boasted of His Income When Last Seen With Woman; Found Murdered.

Chicago, September 29.—Everett A. Rexroat, Macomb County farmer, husband of Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, Chicago dancing teacher, shot to death near Wayneville, early this morning told the coroner's jury the history of Mrs. Rexroat. His testimony, together with that of W. H. Allison, her divorced husband, and others who knew something of the circumstances, which after Mrs. Rexroat's dancing class, failed to throw any light on the identity of the slayer. An adjournment of the inquest was taken until Thursday morning.

Efforts of the police now are centered in a search for "Mr. Spencer," a pupil in Mrs. Rexroat's dancing class, reported to have been infatuated with her and said to have arranged for her to teach a private class at Wheaton, and who accompanied her from Chicago on the night she met her death.

A switch of woman's hair and a number of "rats" found in the railroad yards to-day were identified by Mrs. Victor Johnston as having belonged to Mrs. Rexroat. This is taken by the police to indicate that the murderer fled to Chicago, discovered the hair while looting Mrs. Rexroat's suitcase and threw it away here.

A Chicago man who lives in Wheaton and who occupied the seat on the train in front of Mrs. Rexroat, was one of the chief witnesses at the inquest. "The couple sat back of me," he said. "They mentioned the town of Macomb several times, and the man said 'My father certainly knew how to make a will. The interest from my income is bigger than most fellows' salaries. I sure supports me a little better.'"

The mysterious Mr. Spencer, described as a "small town man," with a passion for the tango, is believed by the police to be the only one who can tell the real truth of the murder.

GARRISON TO SEE HOW WAR IS PLAYED

Secretary and His Party Will Pay Visit to Fortress Monroe.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Old Point Comfort, Va., September 29.—Upon the arrival here to-morrow morning of Secretary of War Garrison, Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States Army; General Erasmus Wilbur, of the United States Coast Artillery Corps, and party, who come to witness the game of war to be given at the Coast Artillery School by the finishing class of young army officers, only one mortar battery and one gun battery will be fired from Point Comfort to salute the distinguished visitors. A request to dispense with all ceremonies having been received this evening from Secretary Garrison, all official orders for the entertainment of the visitors were revoked. The party, which will include, besides the Secretary, Mrs. Garrison, wife of Secretary Garrison; Major William T. Smith, U. S. A., and Major William Cole, U. S. A., will proceed directly upon the arrival of the Washington steamer to the Chamberlin Hotel for breakfast.

The Artillery School will be inspected, where the party will see the game of war.

All Back Pictures Free---For Four Days More

To-day you can get all the pictures to date free with the Catalogue and Answer Book. The first thirty-five pictures are free with the Catalogue, and the pictures from No. 36 to No. 70, inclusive, can be had free with the Answer Book.

Prime Features of the Answer Book

With but one copy of a picture it permits you to make ten answers to it. It costs you 75 cts., 80 cts. by mail.

If you were to submit a full set of 770 answers on coupons the extra cost to you would be \$38.50. The Answer Book gives you the same privilege and saves you \$37.75.

If you intend to submit seventy-five or more extra answers the Answer Book saves you money.

You need sign your name and address but once for the whole set of answers.

It is small, compact and neat—a most convenient way to submit solutions.

It eliminates the possibility of coupons becoming lost about the house.

It is of good paper. You can write your answers with a pencil, ink or typewriter.

It entitles you to thirty-five pictures FREE—Nos. 36 to 70.

WHAT THE ANSWER BOOK IS.—The Answer Book is a book of seventy-seven double pages. It is shaped like a stenographer's note-book, and opens from the bottom like a note-book, and not from the side, like a story book. The top pages

are numbered from 1 to 77, inclusive. Each of the bottom pages has ten spaces ruled off on it where you put down your answers.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER BOOK.—One copy of each of the seventy-seven pictures is pasted by the contestant on the seventy-seven top pages. On the bottom pages, beneath where each picture is pasted, the contestant writes down from one to ten answers. On the top section of page 1, for instance, you paste Picture No. 1. On the bottom section you write down your answer or answers you wish to submit to the picture. And so on for all the seventy-seven pictures.

Bear in mind that the larger number of solutions you submit the better chance you have of striking the seventy-seven correct ones.

AND THERE ARE TEN PAGES IN THE ANSWER BOOK MARKED WITH A CIRCLE. OF THESE TEN CIRCLED PAGES YOU PASTE THE TEN PICTURES, THE TITLES OF WHICH ARE MARKED FOR YOU WITH A STAR IN THE CATALOGUE.

Answer Books, 75 cents at the office, 80 cents by mail.

The Times-Dispatch's Great \$1200.00 Gold Booklovers' Contest

Picture No. 66 Date, September 30th.



What Book Does This Picture Represent? Write Title and Name of Author in Form Below

Title

Author

Your Name

Street and Number

City or Town

TOTAL NUMBER OF PICTURES, 77. Contest began July 27th. Each day a different picture appears in this space. Cut them out. Save them until the last picture appears on October 11th. Don't send in partial lists. Wait until you have all the answers to the 77. Read Rules, Daily Story and Special Announcements in another part of this paper. It will help you win a prize. Extra pictures and coupons of any date that have appeared may be had at 2c. Enter to-day without registering your name. Merely Save Pictures and Coupons as they appear.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK FOR CATALOGUE

If you cut this order form, fill it out and send or bring it in with the sum designated, you will receive the Official Copyrighted Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles, and seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures in the contest. In the catalogue are all the correct titles to the seventy-seven pictures. Catalogue, 35 cents at this office, 40 cents by mail.

Do Not Send Stamps or Silver. Send Check or Money Order.

Booklovers' Contest Editor,

The Times-Dispatch:

Inclosed find 40 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles and the seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures.

Name

Street and No.

City

GET AN ANSWER BOOK (it contains 77 double pages) AND 35 PICTURES FREE

You can make ten answers to each picture, yet only need but one copy of each picture.

On the upper page you paste a picture. On the lower section you write from one to ten book titles which you have selected for the picture pasted above.

You save time, labor and expense with an Answer Book, and it helps you to win.

USE THIS ORDER FORM FOR THE ANSWER BOOK.

....., 1913.

Booklovers' Contest Editor,

The Times-Dispatch:

Find herewith 80 cents (75 cents at office), for which deliver to me your Answer Book and six certificates, returnable as the pictures appear in the contest for Pictures Nos. 36 to 70.

Name

Street and No.

City

State

Do not send stamps or silver. Send check or money order.

Your Questions Are Answered Here

Q. Do contestants enroll their names?
A. No, this is unnecessary.

Q. Is this a contest for bookworms—people having lots of book knowledge?
A. Emphatically no. Every one has an equal chance.

Q. Will it be satisfactory for me to write my answers on the typewriter?
A. You may use either pen, pencil or typewriter.

Q. May I use the same title for more than one picture?
A. You may apply the same title to as many of the different pictures as you desire.

Q. I have made one answer to some of the pictures that I now want to do away with. Is this permissible?
A. Yes. Just rub out the answers you wish to eliminate and paste a strip of white paper over them.

Q. In forwarding you my certificate for the free pictures I forgot to give you my name and address. Is this necessary?
A. Yes. In forwarding the Catalogue and Answer Book certificates to this office for any of the pictures, always be sure to write your name and address plainly and let same accompany the certificates. It is impossible for this department to be prompt in mailing the pictures to you, unless you furnish us with complete instructions.

Q. Suppose the Catalogue contains some typographical errors?
A. Do not worry about this. The Catalogue is our authority, and if you follow same you will make no mistake. Write the title and the author's name just as they appear in the Catalogue.

Q. How must the pictures be trimmed to paste nicely in the Answer Book?
A. The rules governing the manner in which the pictures should be trimmed and pasted in the Answer Book are not at all rigid. Bear in mind the following:

1. Try and apply the correct answers.

2. In arranging the pictures in the Answer Book, it is always advisable to be as neat as possible. When you have done this, don't worry.

The proper way, however, to trim the pictures to fit neatly in the Answer Book is around the black wave lines, leaving at the top "The Times-Dispatch Great Booklovers' Contest"—also the number of the picture and the date; leaving at the bottom, "What book does this picture represent?" and "Write title and name of author in form below"—meaning, of course, the lower pages of the Answer Book. With the aid of the Answer Book the printed form attached beneath each picture is unnecessary.

We refer you to the contest news appearing each day in the paper. If you will read same carefully you will keep well posted.

ENTER THIS CONTEST TO-DAY

You can enter contest at any time. Order the paper sent you for three months, beginning with issue of day your order is received.

Get in the contest right now. It is just becoming interesting.

Don't miss a single picture. Get this paper every day.

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Daily and Sunday by carrier 65 cents a month.

Daily and Sunday by mail for three months, \$1.50.

Price of paper per single copy—Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.

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